Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 206 asked by Mr. M. Devadasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1933, page 172 supra.]

Report of the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 13*th March* 1933.

Rajakalmangalam channel and tank.—The Rajakalmangalam anicut channel and tank are under the control of the Revenue Department. The tank is fed by the Rajakalmangalam channel branching off from the anicut in Nambiyar river. As there were frequent breaches in the anicut, and consequent shortage of supply to the tank, an estimate for Rs. 18,400 for improvements to the anicut was sanctioned in Board's Proceedings Mis. No. 2354, dated 14th October 1926. The estimate was subsequently revised for Rs. 19,900 and was sanctioned in Board's Mis. No. 1633, dated 10th June 1929. The sanctioned work to the anicut has been completed. The Rajakalmangalam tank has an ayacut of 139·46 acres and the channel 172·06 acres. Their assessment is Rs. 1,159 and Rs. 1,310–2–0, respectively.

2. In 1927, two petitions were presented to the Tahsildar of Nanguneri taluk for repairs to the above tank and channel. Two estimates—one for Rs. 1,100 for repairs to the tank and the other for Rs. 2,900 for repairs to the channel—were prepared and sent to the Executive Engineer for scrutiny and approval.

3. In the meantime the ryots under the tank and channel applied to the Executive Engineer for transfer of maintenance of the Rajakalmangalam anicut, channel and tank to the Public Works Department as the ayacuts under the two courses adjoin and are more than 200 acres in extent. When the Collector approved of the transfer of control, the Executive Engineer stated that the estimates and plans for repairs to the tank and channel would be sanctioned and executed by the Public Works Department as a Revenue Department work.

4. In 1932, the Executive Engineer stated that no regular investigation on the Tank Restoration Scheme lines was carried out for the tank and channel and that complete repairs would be done after the plans and estimates were prepared on the Tank Restoration Scheme lines and approved of by the competent authority. The estimated works for Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 2,900 referred to in paragraph 2 above were not therefore carried out by the Public Works Department. Instead, the Executive Engineer prepared estimates for three items of work which are most urgent and necessary to safeguard the irrigation.

31st October 1933]

Estimates for the following two works * were countersigned and returned to the Executive Engineer for execution by the Public Works Department as a Revenue Department work. An estimate for Rs. 630 for extending the weir at the left flank of the Rajakalmangalam tank sent by the Executive Engineer to Superintending Engineer for approval has not been received yet by me for countersignature.

* (1) Strengthening the weak portion of the Rajakalmangalam bund and bank of the supply channel—Rs. 120.

(2) Reconstruction sluice No. 3 of the Rajakalmangalam tank—Rs. 580.

5. The estimate for the two works for Rs. 120 and Rs. 580, respectively, which were countersigned and returned to the Executive Engineer have already been sanctioned by him and sent to the Subdivisional Officer, Sermadevi, for execution. No amount was spent on the tank and channel during the past ten years.

Sengulam tank in Irappuvari village.—General repairs to the tank were carried out at a cost of Rs. 4,450 in 1926–27 and 1927–28. The tank is in an efficient condition and no repairs to this tank are urgently required now.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 212 asked by Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st October 1933, page 176 supra.]

Press Communiqué of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, dated Fort St. George, the 1st July 1930.

In 1917–18 the Government examined, in consultation with the Board of Revenue, the question of the amendment of the Dharkast rules with a view to facilitate the assignment of lands to the depressed classes. In June 1918 they passed orders directing the reservation of specific areas for assignment for cultivation to these classes wherever possible. Collectors were further directed to see that the present and prospective needs of the depressed classes were considered when considerable areas of poramboke or unassessed land were transferred to the head of assessed, as for example, when reserved forests were disforested or grazing ground porambokes were transferred to the head of assessed.

2. These orders did not make it clear whether lands classed as valuable, which as a rule are sold in public auction, could be reserved for the depressed classes. In June 1925 the Government passed orders to the effect that such lands could and should be reserved for assignment to the depressed classes. The assignment of such lands should ordinarily be on payment of the estimated market value, and any proposals for the free grant of valuable lands should be submitted for the orders of the Government. The market value was to be collected in